

Exhibit 5

Declaration of Jennifer M. Keough,
JND Legal Administration, LLC

In re: Equifax Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation,
No. 17-md-2800-TWT (N.D. Ga.)

Plaintiffs' Motion to Direct Notice of Proposed Settlement

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

IN RE: EQUIFAX INC.
CUSTOMER DATA SECURITY
BREACH LITIGATION

Case No. 1:17-md-2800-TWT

**DECLARATION OF JENNIFER M.
KEOUGH REGARDING PROPOSED
ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM**

I, JENNIFER M. KEOUGH, declare as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. I am the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of JND Legal Administration LLC (“JND”). This Declaration is based on my personal knowledge, as well as upon information provided to me by experienced JND employees and Counsel for the Plaintiffs and Defendants (“Counsel”), and if called upon to do so, I could and would testify competently thereto.

2. I have more than 20 years of legal experience creating and supervising claims administration programs and have personally overseen well over 500 matters. Some of the larger matters I have handled in my career include the administration of the \$20 billion Gulf Coast Claims Facility; the \$10 billion Deepwater Horizon BP Settlement; and the \$3.4 billion Cobell Indian Trust (the largest U.S. Government class action ever). I have also been appointed as the Independent Claims

Administrator (“ICA”) by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California in *Allagas v. BP Solar Int’l, Inc.*, Case No. 14-cv-00560. A comprehensive description of my experience is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

3. JND is a legal administration services provider with headquarters located in Seattle, Washington, and other offices throughout the Country. JND has extensive experience with all aspects of legal administration and has administered hundreds of class action settlements. JND was chosen as the Settlement Administrator in this case after going through a competitive bidding process.

4. As CEO, I am involved in all facets of JND’s operation, including monitoring the implementation of our claims administration programs.

5. I submit this Declaration at the request of Counsel in the above-referenced litigation to describe the proposed Administration Program for Class Members.

II. RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

6. JND is one of the leading legal administration firms in the country. JND’s class action division provides all services necessary for the effective implementation of class action settlements including: (1) all facets of legal notice, such as outbound mailing, email notification, and the design and implementation of media programs, including through digital and social media platforms; (2) website design and deployment, including on-line claim filing capabilities; (3) call center and other contact support; (4) secure class member data management; (5) paper and

electronic claims processing; (6) lien verification, negotiation, and resolution; (7) calculation design and programming; (8) payment disbursements through check and pre-paid cards, among other things; (9) qualified settlement fund tax reporting; (10) banking services and reporting; and (11) all other functions related to the secure and accurate administration of class action settlements. JND is an approved vendor for the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) as well as for the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). We also have Master Services Agreements with various law firms, corporations, banks, and other government agencies, which were only awarded after JND underwent rigorous reviews of our systems, privacy policies, and procedures. JND has also been certified as SOC 2 compliant by accounting firm Moss Adams. Finally, JND has been recognized by various publications, including the *National Law Journal*, the *Legal Times*, and, most recently, the *New York Law Journal*, for excellence in class action administration.

7. As CEO of JND, I am regularly called on to submit declarations in connection with JND’s notice and administration work. In the last year alone, I have submitted expert declarations in connection with the following matters: *USC Student Health Ctr. Settlement*, Case No. 18-cv-04258-SVW (C.D. Cal.); *Racies v. Quincy Bioscience, LLC*, Case No. 15-cv-00292 (N.D. Cal.); *Boskie v. Backgroundchecks.com*, Case No. 2019CP3200824 (Ct. Com. Pl. S.C.); *Hanks v. The Lincoln Life & Annuity Co. of New York, et al.*, Case No. 16-cv-6399 PKC

(S.D.N.Y.); *In re ConAgra Foods Inc.*, Case No. 11-cv-05379-CJC-AGR (C.D. Cal.); *Podawiltz v. Swisher Int'l, Inc.*, Case No. 16CV27621 (Or. Cir. Ct.); *Linneman v. Vita-Mix Corp.*, Case No. 15-cv-748 (S.D. Ohio); *In re Intuit Data Litig.*, Case No. 15-cv-1778-EJD (N.D. Cal.); *In re Broiler Chicken Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 16-cv-08637 (N.D. Ill.); *McWilliams v. City of Long Beach*, Case No. BC361469 (Cal. Super. Ct.); *Granados v. County of Los Angeles*, Case No. BC361470 (Cal. Super. Ct.); *Finerman v. Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc.*, Case No. 14-cv-1154-J-32MCR (M.D. Fla.); *Huntzinger v. Suunto Oy*, Case No. 37-2018-00027159-CU-BT-CTL (Cal. Super. Ct.); and *Dover v. British Airways, PLC (UK)*, Case No. 12-5567 (E.D.N.Y.). The foregoing list is merely illustrative, not exhaustive, as I have submitted many more expert declarations in other matters during the above-referenced period.

8. JND and its principals, including myself, have extensive experience handling settlements in federal courts throughout the Country including, but not limited to: *In Re SunTrust Banks, Inc. ERISA Litig.*, Case No. 08-cv-03384-RWS (N.D. Ga.); *Liotta v. Wolford Boutiques, LLC*, Case No. 16-cv-4634 (N.D. Ga.); *In re AudioEye, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, Case No. 15-cv-163 (DCB) (D. Ariz.); *Wornicki v. Brokerpriceopinion.com, Inc.*, Case No. 13-cv-03258 (PAB) (KMT) (D. Colo.); *Dixon v. Zabka*, Case No. 11-cv-982 (D. Conn.); *United States v. Greyhound Lines, Inc.*, Case No. 16-67-RGA (D. Del.); *In re Wholesale Grocery Prods. Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 9-md-2090 (ADM) (TNL) (D. Minn.); *Tkachyk v. Travelers Ins.*,

Case No. 16-28-m (DLC) (D. Mont.); *Muir v. Early Warning Servs., LLC*, Case No. 16-cv-00521 (D.N.J.); *San Antonio Fire & Police Pension Fund v. Dole Food Co.*, Case No. 15-cv-1140 (LPS) (E.D. Del.); *Anger v. Accretive Health*, Case No. 14-cv-12864 (E.D. Mich.); *Cecil v. BP America Prod. Co.*, Case No. 16-cv-410 (RAW) (E.D. Okla.); *Doughtery v. QuickSIUS, LLC*, Case No. 15-cv-06432-JHS (E.D. Pa.); *Chance v. E.I. Du Pont De Nemours*, Case No. 16-cv-00376-MAC-ZJH (E.D. Tex.); *Dover v. British Airways, PLC (UK)*, Case No. 12-cv-5567 (E.D.N.Y.); *Finerman v. Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc.*, Case No. 14-cv-1154-J-32MCR (M.D. Fla.); *In re Yahoo! Inc. Sec. Litig.*, Case No. 17-cv-00373 (N.D. Cal.); *In re Akorn, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, Case No. 15-c-1944 (N.D. Ill.); *Easley v. The Reserves Network, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-00544 (N.D. Ohio); *Jeter v. Bullseye Energy, Inc.*, Case No. 12-cv-411 (TCK) (PJC) (N.D. Okla.); *Parmelee v. Santander Consumer USA Holdings Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-783-K (N.D. Tex.); *Pierce v. Anthem Ins. Cos.*, Case No. 15-cv-00562-TWP-TAB (S. D. Ind.); *Family Medicine Pharmacy LLC v. Impax Laboratories, Inc.*, Case No. 17-cv-53 (S.D. Ala.); *Kellgren v. Petco Animal Supplies, Inc.*, Case No. 13-cv-644 (L) (KSC) (S.D. Cal.); *Belanger v. RoundPoint Mortg. Servicing*, Case No. 17-cv-23307-MGC (S.D. Fla.); *Linneman v. Vita-Mix Corp.*, Case No. 15-cv-748 (S.D. Ohio); *Broussard v. Stein Mart, Inc.*, Case No. 16-cv-03247 (S.D. Tex.); *Cline v. TouchTunes Music Corp.*, Case No. 14-CIV-4744 (LAK) (S.D.N.Y.); *In re Global Tel*Link Corp. Litig.*, Case No. 14-CV-5275 (W.D. Ark.); *Sullivan v. Wenner Media LLC*, Case No. 16-cv-00960-JTN-ESC (W.D.

Mich.); *Backer Law Firm, LLC v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, Case No. 15-cv-327 (SRB) (W.D. Mo.); *Bollenbach Enters. Ltd. P'ship v. Oklahoma Energy Acquisitions*, Case No. 07-cv-00134 (W.D. Okla.); *Gragg v. Orange CAB Co., Inc.*, Case No. CV 12-576 RSL (W.D. Wash.); *Hernandez v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.*, Case No. 05-cv-1070-DOC (MLGx) (C.D. Cal.); *Chester v. The TJX Co., Inc.*, Case No. 5:15-cv-01437-DDP-DTBx (C.D. Cal.); *In re Intuit Data Litig.*, Case No. 15-cv-1778-EJD (N.D. Cal.); and *del Toro Lopez v. Uber Technologies, Inc.*, Case No. 17-cv-06255-YGR (N.D. Cal.).

9. JND’s Legal Notice Team, which operates under my direct supervision, researches, designs, develops, and implements a wide array of legal notice programs to meet the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and relevant state court rules. Our notice campaigns, which are regularly approved by courts throughout the United States, use a variety of media including newspapers, press releases, magazines, trade journals, radio, television, social media and the internet depending on the circumstances and allegations of the case, the demographics of the class, and the habits of its members, as reported by various research and analytics tools. Although JND did not design the Notice Plan in this case, I have reviewed the Notice Plan proposed by Signal Interactive Media, LLC (“Signal” or “Notice Provider”), and believe that it meets the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. I provide a more detailed analysis in Section III, below.

10. JND's Class Action Administration Operations Team, which also operates under my direct supervision, works on a host of diverse and complex administration programs in the areas of Consumer, Antitrust, Securities, Employment, Discrimination, and Data Breach, among others. We are currently administering more than 200 active programs and have over 150 people on staff, not including our call center personnel.

11. Based on discussions with Counsel and what we understand of the Settlement Administration process at this time, and pending the Court's preliminary approval of the proposed Settlement, JND's Settlement Administration tasks are expected to include, among others, the following:

<u>TASK</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	Design, oversee and implement the administration program including but not limited to notice design (with the Notice Provider), website development, phone center protocols, claimant outreach and response, claims processing and handling, benefit distribution, working and coordinating with Counsel, preparing reports and declarations, working with and coordinating exchange of information with the Notice Provider and all other functions to ensure smooth completion of administration program.
DATABASE MANAGEMENT	Design and establish secure, case-specific database to house and track all noticing, calls, claims materials, deficiencies, outreach and payments. Build secure mechanism for any data transfers.
DEDICATED WEBSITE	Design secure case-specific website in English and Spanish with on-line filing capability, all settlement documents, FAQ section, ability to check claim status, upload document screen, integrated Equifax "Am I Impacted" tool, and other features so that there is a readily-available tool for Class Members with an

	abundance of information about the settlement administration process. Website to be easily navigable, mobile enabled/optimized, and secure.
CALL CENTER ASSISTANCE	Establish toll free number and 24/7 Interactive Voice Recording (“IVR”) with an option for individuals to speak with Call Center during certain business hours. These Call Center agents will be trained on the specifics of the settlement, the administration program, the notice, the FAQs and the options available to Class Members. Call Center staffing will be dictated, in large part, by the notice program and its timing. For now, we anticipate having approximately 100 operators on the phones when the project goes “live.” We will quickly evaluate call volume to determine how to right-size the call center, either by increasing or decreasing our staffing.
EMAIL TEAM	Build a team to handle all email inquiries. We will build scripts, based off the website FAQs, and provide support to Class Members as needed.
EMAIL NOTICE	In coordination with Signal, provide email Notice to potential Class Members. To effectuate the four email campaigns, JND will take the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain Class Member information from Equifax within five business days of preliminary approval—including names, last known mailing address, date of birth and last known email addresses to the extent reasonably available; • Use information from Equifax to build a complete Class Member email list for use in sending Notice via email; • Work collaboratively with the Notice Provider to ensure consistency of message and notice language to the Class; • Craft a subject line to ensure high deliverability and avoid spam; • Register the sender with the largest Internet Service Providers (“ISPs”), again to prevent spam; • Perform a verification process to validate the quality of the email addresses; • Use only verified email addresses when sending notice to increase open rate;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with contacts at major ISPs to “whitelist” the email campaign; and • Review Notice Provider’s content and suggest revisions so that it is not too lengthy or otherwise cumbersome. <p>JND will work closely with Signal and the Parties to send Email Notice meeting the requirements of Rule 23 and Due Process by the Notice Date. Prior to commencing the email program, JND will send test emails to email addresses hosted by several of the largest ISPs. We will also validate that the email notice will be able to be viewed via desktop, web, and mobile email applications. We also will run the email against spam testing software. We will work with Equifax to secure necessary data for email append project and to develop a list of emails based on Equifax’s data. Finally, if an email is returned undeliverable as a soft bounce, JND will attempt re-email of the Email Notice.</p>
MAIL NOTICE	In coordination with Signal, print and mail notice to Class Members who request hard copy via case website or phones. Notice to be printed and mailed as requests come in.
PROCESS CLAIM FORMS	JND will mail copies of the Claim Form to Settlement Class Members who request such copies. Intake, prep, scan and process all paper forms and load and review all electronic forms. Per the terms of the Settlement, validate whether claims meet the criteria for one or more of the following forms of relief: (1) reimbursement for Out-of-Pocket Losses; (2) reimbursement for Time Spent remedying issues relating to the Data Breach; (3) free Credit Monitoring Services and/or (4) Alternative Reimbursement Compensation up to \$125 for costs related to the purchase of Equifax credit or identity monitoring. In addition, reviewing necessary documentation to determine compliance with different claim category requirements.
PROCESS OPT-OUTS AND OBJECTIONS	Process mailed opt-outs and objections; validate forms; final review; identify and resolve issues. Provide copies of opt-outs and objections to Class Counsel and Defendants’ Counsel.
DEFICIENCY AND APPEALS PROCESS	Determine any deficiencies and work with Class Members to cure deficient conditions. Within 14 days after determining that a Settlement Class Member’s claim is deficient, JND will

	notify the Settlement Class Member of his or her right to cure the deficiency within 30 days or to request an appeal. If a Class Member appeals JND's determination, JND shall send Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel the Class Member's dispute, Claim Form, and relevant documentation, if any, for determination of the Class Member's claim.
SHORTFALL NOTIFICATION	JND will notify Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel in writing on a monthly basis if and when there are insufficient funds remaining in the Consumer Restitution Fund to pay valid Out-of-Pocket Losses.
DISTRIBUTION	Calculate, review and implement individual benefits; establish QSF/Tax ID; account setup and management; reconciliation; create check language and design/format checks; manage check mailing; print and mail checks; research undeliverable checks and pre-paid cards (skip-trace) and remail; reissue checks and pre-paid cards. Work with card issuer to design pre-paid Visa card and create distribution awards. When mailing a check or pre-paid card, JND will send the check or pre-paid card to the address provided by the Settlement Class Member in the Claim Form or to the Settlement Class Member's preferred address if updated with the Settlement Administrator. Checks not cashed within 90 days shall no longer be valid. Class Member who have not yet cashed checks will be reminded to do so between 30 and 40 days after the checks have been issued.
REPORTING	Prepare and disseminate custom reporting based on requirements of various stakeholders.

III. NOTICE PROGRAM DETAILS

12. The Court has been asked to appoint a separate Notice Provider to design a comprehensive Notice Plan based upon focus-group testing. Although the Notice Provider will work to ensure that the Class is reached by Notice via

alternative means—such as digital and social media, as well as other forms of non-direct notice—JND will be responsible for delivery of direct Email Notice to streamline the claims submission process, and will also provide support to the Notice Provider where necessary. Below is a more complete description of some of the key tasks listed above, as well as other elements of the Notice Program to be implemented by the Notice Provider.

A. Email Notice

13. It is my understanding that Counsel has proposed sending Notice via email and alternative means (such as social media, electronic media, radio, print publication, and earned media) given the cost of direct mail notice. Based upon my experience in the field, the proposed Notice Plan is effective, will engage Class Members, and will have the necessary reach to meet the requirements of Rule 23 and Due Process.

14. An Email Notice will be disseminated to potential Class Members using email contact information provided by Equifax. Additionally, Equifax will provide the name, address, and date of birth for Class Members for whom Equifax does not possess an email address. JND will then work with entities, such as TransUnion, to cross-check the information provided by Equifax and purchase email addresses for these Class Members. Based on experience, JND expects to successfully locate an email address for in excess of 75% of Class Members for whom Equifax does not possess an email address.

15. JND will send an initial Email Notice to all Class Members for whom an email address can be identified by the Notice Date. Before the claims deadline, additional Email Notices will be sent to Class Members who have not yet opted out, filed a claim, or unsubscribed from the initial email. If needed, another Email Notice will be sent at or about the beginning of the Extended Claims Period.

16. The Email Notice, among other things, will contain a link to the case-specific website so that Class Members can learn more about the Settlement and file a claim. The Email Notice will also contain a Spanish-language tag that will direct Spanish-speaking Class Members to a Spanish-language notice at the case website.

17. JND uses industry-leading email solutions to achieve the most efficient email notification campaigns. Our Data Team is staffed with email experts and software solution teams to conform the Email Notice program to the particulars of the Settlement. JND provides individualized support during the program and manages our sender reputation with the ISPs. For each of our programs, we analyze the program's data and monitor the ongoing effectiveness of the notification campaign, adjusting the campaign as needed. These actions ensure the highest possible deliverability of the email campaign so that more potential Class Members receive Notice of the proposed Settlement.

18. Prior to sending the Email Notice, JND will work with the Notice Provider to evaluate the email for potential spam language to improve deliverability. This process includes running the email through spam testing software, DKIM for

sender identification and authorization, and hostname evaluation. Additionally, we will check the send domain against the 25 most common IPv4 blacklists.

19. For each email campaign, JND will utilize a verification program to eliminate invalid email and spam traps that would otherwise negatively impact deliverability. We will then clean the list of email addresses for formatting and incomplete addresses to further identify all invalid email addresses. The email content is then formatted and structured in a way that receiving servers expect, allowing the email to pass easily to the recipient.

20. To ensure readability of the Email Notice, our team will work with the Notice Provider to review and format the body content into a structure that is applicable to all email platforms. Before sending the Email Notice campaign, we send a test email to multiple ISPs and open the email on multiple devices (iPhones, Android phones, desktop computers, tablets, etc.) to ensure the email opens as expected. Additionally, JND includes an “unsubscribe” link at the bottom of the Email Notice to allow Class Members to opt out of any additional email notices from JND. This step is essential to maintain JND’s good reputation among the ISPs and reduce complaints relating to the email campaign. JND will also work with the Notice Provider, Class Counsel, and counsel for the Defendants to identify email phishing campaigns and fraudulent websites, and will notify the Notice Provider, Class Counsel, and counsel for the Defendants of fraud schemes as soon as discovered.

21. Emails that are returned are generally characterized as either “Soft Bounces” or “Hard Bounces.” Hard Bounces are when the ISP rejects the email due to a permanent reason such as the email account is no longer active. Soft Bounces are when the email is rejected for temporary reasons, such as the recipient’s email address inbox is full.

22. When an email is returned due to a soft bounce, JND attempts to re-email the Email Notice up to three additional times in an attempt to secure deliverability. The email is considered Undeliverable if it is a Hard Bounce or a Soft Bounce that is returned after third resend.

B. Media Effort

23. In addition to the email effort, the Notice Provider will implement a media campaign that will consist of a digital effort that will serve more than 1.2 billion impressions over Facebook/Instagram, Twitter, and the Google Display Network; an internet search effort; a full-page notice placement in *USA Today*; and a radio campaign that will focus on areas with lower digital penetration.

C. Extended Claims Period

24. If the Settlement funds are not exhausted during the Initial Claims Period, the Notice Provider will continue to place digital advertising at a rate of approximately 160,000 impressions per month until the Settlement funds are exhausted or the expiration of the Extended Claims Period, whichever occurs first.

D. Dedicated Settlement Website

25. An informational, interactive, ADA-compliant, mobile-enabled Settlement Website (in both English and Spanish) will be developed to enable Class Members to get information about the Litigation and Settlement.

26. Upon Class Counsel's filing of the Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Website will contain a "landing page," indicating that the Website will be updated upon the Court's entry of an Order Permitting Issuance of Class Action Notice in the Class Action.

27. As soon as possible after the Court's entry of the Order Permitting Issuance of Class Action Notice in the Class Action and until the end of the time that Identity Restoration Services are available, the Website will have an easy-to-navigate design and will be formatted to emphasize important information and deadlines. Moreover, the Website will provide information about the Settlement Class Member's rights and options under the Settlement. Other available features will include a secure contact form, check claim status tool, integration of Equifax's "Am I Impacted" look-up tool to determine whether an individual is a Class Member, document upload feature, Settlement deadlines, Frequently Asked Questions page, and links to download the Long Form Notice (in both English and Spanish), Claim Form, and other important Court documents. The Website will describe the information and documentation that consumers must submit in connection with their claims, including instructions for providing such information

and submitting documentation. The Website will be updated to include information concerning how Settlement Class Members can enroll in the Credit Monitoring Services and One-Bureau Credit Monitoring Services, and access Identity Restoration Services available through the Settlement once these benefits become available.

28. The Settlement Website will be optimized for mobile visitors so that information loads quickly on mobile devices and will also be designed to maximize search engine optimization through Google and other search engines. Keywords and natural language search terms will be included in the site's metadata to maximize search engine rankings.

29. Visitors to the Settlement Website will have the ability to download the Claim Form or submit it electronically during the Initial and Extended Claims Periods. For extra protection related to the claims of minor Class Members, JND will make Claims Forms available for download, require a "wet signature" of a parent or guardian, and work with Class Counsel and Equifax's Counsel to identify fraudulent claims. JND reserved the domain requested for this Settlement as www.EquifaxBreachSettlement.com. Additional domains, which have been purchased by JND and Class Counsel, will also forward to www.EquifaxBreachSettlement.com, to minimize potential spoofing and the creation of fraudulent sites.

E. Settlement Administrator Email Address

30. JND has established a dedicated email address (info@EquifaxBreachSettlement.com) to receive and respond to known and potential Class Member inquiries. The settlement mailbox will be managed and maintained by JND and is hosted in JND's secure cloud and on-premise infrastructure. Data is always encrypted at rest and any data transmitted to the mailbox from the Settlement Website will be encrypted in-transit. Additionally, JND has configured the mailbox to employ encryption in-transit, whenever supported by the claimants' email solution, for communications directly between a potential or known claimant's mailbox and the settlement mailbox. The provisioning of access for JND staff to the info@EquifaxBreachSettlement.com mailbox follows JND's rigorous access policies which include, formal change management processes, quarterly reviews of access, and adherence to principle of least privilege best practices. JND will never request via email sensitive information from known or potential Class Members and will include a disclaimer stating such on the settlement website and all email correspondence. JND will generate email responses from scripted FAQs that will also be used by our call center personnel. Depending on call volume and availability, we will use some of the same members on each team for efficiency and to establish uniformity of messaging.

F. Dedicated Toll-Free Number

31. JND will make available its scalable call center resources to develop and manage the incoming telephone calls received in response to the Notice Program. JND will establish and maintain a 24-hour, seven days per week, toll-free telephone line with IVR where callers may obtain information about the Settlement. During certain business hours, JND's call center will be staffed with live operators who are professionally trained in how to answer questions related to this Settlement and in class action administration matters in general. We expect to staff the center with up to 100 operators to start the program. Our staffing will also include leads, supervisors, and QA staff. We intend to use at least two of our Call Center facilities to accommodate volume but also to create redundancy.

32. During both the Initial Claims Period and Extended Claims Period, we will monitor call activity on a daily basis and make regular decisions, in consultation with Counsel, whether to increase or decrease the staff depending on call volumes and also depending on milestones during the case. For example, we will likely increase staffing around the time of the claim filing deadline to accommodate anticipated questions about the deadline. We will also regularly update the Call Center scripts consistent with the feedback we are receiving from Class Members. We may add questions to the scripts as well as clarifying information to make sure that the claimant population understands all nuances of the Settlement and Administration program. Finally, we will prepare weekly reports for all stakeholders

showing call metrics, and make recommendations to adjust Call Center hours and staffing levels during certain times of the day as we monitor the flow of calls during the day.

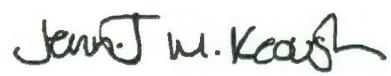
IV. CONCLUSION

33. JND is prepared to handle the administration of this matter and has the resources and experience to do so in an effective manner.

34. In JND's opinion, the Notice Program as described herein provides the best notice practicable under the circumstances; is consistent with the requirements of Rule 23 and all applicable court rules; and is consistent with other similar court-approved best notice practicable notice programs. The Notice Program is designed to reach more than 90% of likely Class Members and provide them with multiple opportunities to review a notice and the ability to easily take next steps to learn more about the Settlement. Further, JND will provide support to Signal, where necessary, to ensure the Notice Program is carried out in an efficient and secure manner.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on July 21, 2019, in Seattle, Washington.



JENNIFER M. KEOUGH

EXHIBIT A

JENNIFER KEOUGH

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CO-FOUNDER



I.

INTRODUCTION

Jennifer Keough is Chief Executive Officer and a Founder of JND Legal Administration ("JND"). She is the *only* judicially recognized expert in *all* facets of class action administration - from notice through distribution. With more than 20 years of legal experience, Ms. Keough has directly worked on hundreds of high-profile and complex administration engagements, including such landmark matters as the \$10 billion BP Deepwater Horizon Settlement, \$3.4 billion Cobell Indian Trust Settlement (the largest U.S. government class action settlement ever), \$600 million Engle Smokers Trust Fund, \$20 billion Gulf Coast Claims Facility, \$1 billion Stryker Modular Hip Settlement, and countless other high-profile matters. She has been appointed notice expert in many notable cases and has testified on settlement matters in numerous courts and before the Senate Committee for Indian Affairs.

The only female CEO in the field, Ms. Keough oversees more than 150 employees at JND's Seattle headquarters, as well as six other office locations around the country. She manages all aspects of JND's class action business from day-to-day processes to high-level strategies. Her comprehensive expertise with noticing, claims processing, Systems and IT work, call center, data analytics, recovery calculations, check distribution, and reporting gained her the reputation with attorneys on both sides of the aisle as the most dependable consultant for all legal administration needs. Ms. Keough also applies her knowledge and skills to other divisions of JND,

including mass tort, lien resolution, government services, and eDiscovery. Given her extensive experience, Ms. Keough is often called upon to consult with parties prior to settlement, is frequently invited to speak on class action issues and has authored numerous articles in her multiple areas of expertise.

Ms. Keough launched JND with her partners in early 2016. Just a few months later she was named as the Independent Claims Administrator (“ICA”) in a complex BP Solar Panel Settlement. Ms. Keough also started receiving numerous appointments as notice expert and in 2017 was chosen to oversee a restitution program in Canada where every adult in the country was eligible to participate. Also, in 2017, Ms. Keough was named a female entrepreneur of the year finalist in the 14th annual Stevie Awards for Women in Business. In 2015 and 2017, she was recognized as a “Woman Worth Watching” by Profiles in Diversity Journal. In 2013, she was featured in a CNN article, “What Changes with Women in the Boardroom.”

Prior to forming JND, Ms. Keough was Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President for one of the then largest administration firms in the country, where she oversaw operations in several offices across the country and was responsible for all large and critical projects. Previously, Ms. Keough worked as a class action business analyst at Perkins Coie, one of the country’s premier defense firms, where she managed complex class action settlements and remediation programs, including the selection, retention, and supervision of legal administration firms. While at Perkins she managed, among other matters, the administration of over \$100 million in the claims-made Weyerhaeuser siding case, one of the largest building product class action settlements ever. In her role, she established a reputation as being fair in her ability to see both sides of a settlement program.

Ms. Keough earned her J.D. from Seattle University. She graduated from Seattle University with a B.A. and M.S.F. with honors.

II.

LANDMARK CASES

Jennifer Keough has the distinction of personally overseeing the administration of more large class action programs than any other notice expert in the field. Some of her largest engagements include the following:

1. **Allagas v. BP Solar Int'l, Inc.**

No. 14-cv-00560 (N.D. Cal.)

Ms. Keough was appointed by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California as the Independent Claims Administrator ("ICA") supervising the notice and administration of this complex settlement involving inspection, remediation, and replacement of solar panels on homes and businesses throughout California and other parts of the United States. Ms. Keough and her team devised the administration protocol and built a network of inspectors and contractors to perform the various inspections and other work needed to assist claimants. She also built a program that included a team of operators to answer claimant questions, a fully interactive dedicated website with on-line claim filing capability, and a team trained in the very complex intricacies of solar panel mechanisms. In her role as ICA, Ms. Keough regularly reported to the parties and the Court as to the progress of the administration. In addition to her role as ICA, Ms. Keough also acted as mediator for those claimants who opted out of the settlement to pursue their claims individually against BP. Honorable Susan Illston, recognized the complexity of the settlement when appointing Ms. Keough the ICA (December 22, 2016):

The complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation favors the Settlement, which provides meaningful and substantial benefits on a much shorter time frame than otherwise possible and avoids risk to class certification and the Class's case on the merits...The Court appoints Jennifer Keough of JND Legal Administration to serve as the Independent Claims Administrator ("ICA") as provided under the Settlement.

2. Careathers v. Red Bull North America, Inc.

No. 13-cv-0369 (KPF) (S.D.N.Y.)

Due to the nature of this case, direct notice was impossible. Therefore, Ms. Keough assisted in the design of a publication notice and claims administration program intended to reach the greatest number of affected individuals. Due to the success of the notice program, the informational website designed by Ms. Keough and her team received an unprecedented 67 million hits in less than 24 hours. The Claims Administration program received over 2 million claim forms submitted through the three available filing options: online, mail, and email. Judge Katherine Polk Failla approved the notice program (May 12, 2015) finding:

...that the Notice to the Settlement Class... was collectively the best notice practicable under the circumstances of these proceedings of the matters set forth therein, and fully satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, and any other applicable laws.

3. Chester v. The TJX Cos., Inc., et al.

No. 15-cv-01437 (C.D. Cal.)

As the notice expert, Ms. Keough proposed a multi-faceted notice plan designed to reach over eight million class members. Where class member information was available, direct notice was sent via email and via postcard when an email was returned as undeliverable or for which there was no email address provided. Additionally, to reach the unknown class members, Ms. Keough's plan included a summary notice in eight publications directed toward the California class and a tear-away notice posted in all TJ Maxx locations in California. The notice effort also included an informational and interactive website with online claim filing and a toll-free number that provided information 24 hours a day. Additionally, associates were available to answer class member questions in both English and Spanish during business hours. Honorable Otis D. Wright, II approved the plan (May 14, 2018):

... the Court finds and determines that the Notice to Class Members was complete and constitutionally sound, because individual notices were mailed and/or emailed to all Class Members whose identities and addresses are reasonably known to the Parties, and Notice was published in accordance with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice was the best notice practicable.

4. Cobell v. Salazar

No. 96 CV 1285 (TFH) (D. D.C.)

As part of the largest government class action settlement in our nation's history, Ms. Keough worked with the U.S. Government to implement the administration program responsible for identifying and providing notice to the two distinct but overlapping settlement classes. As part of the notice outreach program, Ms. Keough participated in multiple town hall meetings held at Indian reservations located across the country. Due to the efforts of the outreach program, over 80% of all class members were provided notice. Additionally, Ms. Keough played a role in creating the processes for evaluating claims and ensuring the correct distributions were made. Under Ms. Keough's supervision, the processing team processed over 480,000 claims forms to determine eligibility. Less than one half of 1 percent of all claim determinations made by the processing team were appealed. Ms. Keough was called upon to testify before the Senate Committee for Indian Affairs, where Senator Jon Tester of Montana praised her work in connection with notice efforts to the American Indian community when he stated: "Oh, wow. Okay... the administrator has done a good job, as your testimony has indicated, [discovering] 80 percent of the whereabouts of the unknown class members." Additionally, when evaluating the Notice Program, Judge Thomas F. Hogan concluded (July 27, 2011):

...that adequate notice of the Settlement has been provided to members of the Historical Accounting Class and to members of the Trust Administration Class.... Notice met and, in many cases, exceeded the requirements of F.R.C.P. 23(c)(2) for classes certified under F.R.C.P. 23(b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3). The best notice practicable has been provided class members, including individual notice where members could be identified through reasonable effort. The

contents of that notice are stated in plain, easily understood language and satisfy all requirements of F.R.C.P. 23(c)(2)(B).

5. Gulf Coast Claims Facility (GCCF)

The GCCF was one of the largest claims processing facilities in U.S. history and was responsible for resolving the claims of both individuals and businesses relating to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The GCCF, which Ms. Keough helped develop, processed over one million claims and distributed more than \$6 billion within the first year-and-a-half of its existence. As part of the GCCF, Ms. Keough and her team coordinated a large notice outreach program which included publication in multiple journals and magazines in the Gulf Coast area. She also established a call center staffed by individuals fluent in Spanish, Vietnamese, Laotian, Khmer, French, and Croatian.

6. Hernandez v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.

No. 05-cv-1070 (C.D. Cal.)

This case asserts claims in violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act. The litigation dates back to 2005, when José Hernandez filed his original Class Action Complaint in *Hernandez v. Equifax Info. Services, LLC, et al.*, No. 05-cv-03996 (N.D. Cal.), which was later transferred to C.D. Cal. and consolidated with several other related cases. In April 2009, a settlement agreement between Defendants and some plaintiffs was reached that would provide payments of damage awards from a \$45 million settlement fund. However, after being granted final approval by the Court, the agreement was vacated on appeal by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The parties resumed negotiations and reached an agreement in April 2017. The settlement provided both significant monetary (approximately \$38.7 million in non-reversionary cash) and non-monetary benefits. Ms. Keough oversaw the notice and administration efforts for the entire litigation. In approving the settlement and responding to objections about notice and administration expenses, Honorable David O. Carter, stated (April 6, 2018):

The Court finds, however, that the notice had significant value for the Class, resulting in over 200,000 newly approved claims—a 28% increase in the number of Class members who will receive claimed benefits—not including the almost 100,000 Class members who have visited the CCRA section of the Settlement Website thus far and the further 100,000 estimated visits expected through the end of 2019. (Dkt. 1114-1 at 3, 6). Furthermore, the notice and claims process is being conducted efficiently at a total cost of approximately \$6 million, or \$2.5 million less than the projected 2009 Proposed Settlement notice and claims process, despite intervening increases in postage rates and general inflation. In addition, the Court finds that the notice conducted in connection with the 2009 Proposed Settlement has significant ongoing value to this Class, first in notifying in 2009 over 15 million Class members of their rights under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (the ignorance of which for most Class members was one area on which Class Counsel and White Objectors' counsel were in agreement), and because of the hundreds of thousands of claims submitted in response to that notice, and processed and validated by the claims administrator, which will be honored in this Settlement.

7. **In re Air Cargo Shipping Services Antitrust Litig.**

No. 06-md-1775 (JG) (VVP) (E.D.N.Y.)

This antitrust settlement involved five separate settlements. As a result, many class members were affected by more than one of the settlements, Ms. Keough constructed the notice and claims programs for each settlement in a manner which allowed for the comparison of claims data. Each claims administration program included claims processing, review of supporting evidence, and a deficiency notification process. The deficiency notification process included mailing of deficiency letters, making follow up phone calls, and sending emails to class members to help them complete their claim. To ensure accuracy throughout the claims process for each of the settlements, Ms. Keough created a process which audited many of the claims that were eligible for payment.

8. In re Classmates.com

No. C09-45RAJ (W.D. Wash.)

Ms. Keough managed a team that provided email notice to over 50 million users with an estimated success rate of 89%. When an email was returned as undeliverable, it was re-sent up to three times in an attempt to provide notice to the entire class. Additionally, Ms. Keough implemented a claims administration program which received over 699,000 claim forms and maintained three email addresses in which to receive objections, exclusions, and claim form requests. The Court approved the program when it stated:

The Court finds that the form of electronic notice... together with the published notice in the Wall Street Journal, was the best practicable notice under the circumstances and was as likely as any other form of notice to apprise potential Settlement Class members of the Settlement Agreement and their rights to opt out and to object. The Court further finds that such notice was reasonable, that it constitutes adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, and that it meets the requirements of Due Process...

9. In re General Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litig.

No. 2543 (MDL) (S.D.N.Y.)

Ms. Keough oversaw the creation of a Claims Facility for the submission of injury claims allegedly resulting from the faulty ignition switch. The Claims Facility worked with experts when evaluating the claim forms submitted. First, the Claims Facility reviewed thousands of pages of police reports, medical documentation, and pictures to determine whether a claim met the threshold standards of an eligible claim for further review by the expert. Second, the Claims Facility would inform the expert that a claim was ready for its review. Ms. Keough constructed a database which allowed for a seamless transfer of claim forms and supporting documentation to the expert for further review.

10. In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010

No. 2179 (MDL) (E.D. La.)

Following the closure of the Gulf Coast Claims Facility, the Deepwater Horizon Settlement claims program was created. There were two separate legal settlements that provided for two claims administration programs. One of the programs was for the submission of medical claims and the other was for the submission of economic and property damage claims. Ms. Keough played a key role in the formation of the claims program for the evaluation of economic and property damage claims. Additionally, Ms. Keough built and supervised the back-office mail and processing center in Hammond, Louisiana, which was the hub of the program. The Hammond center was visited several times by Claims Administrator Pat Juneau -- as well as by the District Court Judge and Magistrate -- who described it as a shining star of the program.

11. In re Stryker Rejuvenate and ABG II Hip Implant Products Liability Litig.

No. 13-2441 (MDL) (D. Minn.)

Ms. Keough and her team were designated as the escrow agent and claims processor in this \$1 billion settlement designed to compensate eligible U.S. Patients who had surgery to replace their Rejuvenate Modular-Neck and/or ABG II Modular-Neck hip stems prior to November 3, 2014. As the claims processor, Ms. Keough and her team designed internal procedures to ensure the accurate review of all medical documentation received; designed an interactive website which included online claim filing; and established a toll-free number to allow class members to receive information about the settlement 24 hours a day. Additionally, she oversaw the creation of a deficiency process to ensure claimants were notified of their deficient submission and provided an opportunity to cure. The program also included an auditing procedure designed to detect fraudulent claims and a process for distributing initial and supplemental payments. Approximately 95% of the registered eligible patients enrolled in the settlement program.

12. In re The Engle Trust Fund

No. 94-08273 CA 22 (Fla. 11th Jud. Cir. Ct.)

Ms. Keough played a key role in administering this \$600 million landmark case against the country's five largest tobacco companies. Miles A. McGrane, III, Trustee to the Engle Trust Fund recognized Ms. Keough's role when he stated:

The outstanding organizational and administrative skills of Jennifer Keough cannot be overstated. Jennifer was most valuable to me in handling numerous substantive issues in connection with the landmark Engle Trust Fund matter. And, in her communications with affected class members, Jennifer proved to be a caring expert at what she does.

13. In re Washington Mutual Inc., Sec. Litig.

No. 08-md-1919 MJP (W.D. Wash.)

Ms. Keough supervised the notice and claims administration for this securities class action which included three separate settlements with defendants totaling \$208.5 million. In addition to mailing notice to over one million class members, Ms. Keough managed the claims administration program, including the review and processing of claims, notification of claim deficiencies, and distribution. In preparation for the processing of claims, Ms. Keough and her team established a unique database to store the proofs of claim and supporting documentation; trained staff to the particulars of this settlement; created multiple computer programs for the entry of class member's unique information; and developed a program to calculate the recognized loss amounts pursuant to the plan of allocation. The program was designed to allow proofs of claim to be filed by mail or through an online portal. The deficiency process was established in order to reach out to class members who submitted incomplete proof of claims. It involved reaching out to claimants via letters, emails, and telephone calls.

14. In re Yahoo! Inc. Sec. Litig.

No. 17-cv-373 (N.D. Cal.)

Ms. Keough oversaw the notice and administration of this \$80 million securities settlement. In approving the settlement, Judge Lucy H. Koh, stated (September 7, 2018):

The Court hereby finds that the forms and methods of notifying the Settlement Class of the Settlement and its terms and conditions: met the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(7) (added to the Exchange Act by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995); constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the Settlement and Plan of Allocation.

15. Linneman, et al., v. Vita-Mix Corp., et al.

No. 15-cv-748 (S.D. Ohio)

Ms. Keough was hired by plaintiff counsel to design a notice program regarding this consumer settlement related to allegedly defective blenders. The Court approved Ms. Keough's plan and designated her as the notice expert for this case. As direct notice to the entire class was impracticable due to the nature of the case, Ms. Keough proposed a multi-faceted notice program. Direct notice was provided by mail or email to those purchasers identified through Vita-Mix's data as well as obtained through third parties, such as retailers, dealers, distributors, or restaurant supply stores. To reach the unknown class members, Ms. Keough oversaw the design of an extensive media plan that included published notice in *Cooking Light*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *People* magazine and digital notice placements through Facebook/Instagram, Twitter, and Conversant, as well as a paid search campaign through Google and Bing. In addition, the program included an informational and interactive website where class members could submit claims electronically, and a toll-free number that provided information to class members 24 hours a day. When approving the plan, Honorable Susan J. Dlott stated (May 3, 2018):

JND Legal Administration, previously appointed to supervise and administer the notice process, as well as oversee the administration of the Settlement, appropriately issued notice to the Class as more fully set forth in the Agreement, which included the creation and operation of the Settlement Website and more than 3.8 million mailed or emailed notices to Class Members. As of March 27, 2018, approximately 300,000 claims have been filed by Class Members, further demonstrating the success of the Court-approved notice program.

16. Loblaw Card Program

Jennifer Keough was selected by major Canadian retailer Loblaw and its counsel to act as program administrator in its voluntary remediation program as a result of a price-fixing scheme by some employees of the company involving bread products. The program offered a \$25 Card to all adults in Canada who purchased bread products in Loblaw stores between 2002 and 2015. Some 28 million Canadian residents were potential claimants. Ms. Keough and her team: (1) built an interactive website that was capable of withstanding hundreds of millions of "hits" in a short period of time; (2) built, staffed and trained a call center with operators available to take calls twelve hours a day, six days a week; (3) oversaw the vendor in charge of producing and distributing the cards; (4) was in charge of designing and overseeing fraud prevention procedures; and (5) handled myriad other tasks related to this high-profile and complex project.

17. New Orleans Tax Assessor Project

After Hurricane Katrina, the City of New Orleans began to reappraise properties in the area which caused property values to rise. Thousands of property owners appealed their new property values and the City Council did not have the capacity to handle all the appeals in a timely manner. As a result of the large number of appeals, the City of New Orleans hired Ms. Keough to design a unique database to store each appellant's historical property documentation. Additionally, Ms. Keough designed a facility responsible for scheduling and coordinating meetings between the 5,000 property owners who appealed their property values and real estate agents or appraisers. The database that

Ms. Keough designed facilitated the meetings between the property owners and the property appraisers by allowing the property appraisers to review the property owner's documentation before and during the appointment with them.

18. Williams, et al. v. Weyerhaeuser Co.

Civil Action No. 995787 (Cal. Super. Ct.)

This landmark consumer fraud litigation against Weyerhaeuser Co. had over \$100 million in claims paid. The action involved exterior hardboard siding installed on homes and other structures throughout the United States from January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1999 that was alleged to be defective and prematurely fail when exposed to normal weather conditions.

Ms. Keough oversaw the administration efforts of this program, both when she was employed by Perkins Coie, who represented defendants, and later when she joined the administration firm handling the case. The claims program was extensive and went on for nine years, with varying claims deadlines depending on when the class member installed the original Weyerhaeuser siding. The program involved not just payments to class members, but an inspection component where a court-appointed inspector analyzed the particular claimant's siding to determine the eligibility and award level. Class members received a check for their damages, based upon the total square footage of damaged siding, multiplied by the cost of replacing, or, in some instances, repairing, the siding on their homes. Ms. Keough oversaw the entirety of the program from start to finish.

III.

CASE EXPERIENCE

Ms. Keough has played an important role in hundreds of matters throughout her career. A partial listing of her notice and claims administration case work is provided below.

CASE NAME	CASE NUMBER	LOCATION
<i>Adair v. Michigan Pain Specialist, PLLC</i>	14-28156-NO	Mich. Cir.
<i>Adzhikosyan v. Denver Mgmt. Inc.</i>	BC648100	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Allagas v. BP Solar Int'l, Inc.</i>	14-cv-00560 (SI)	N.D. Cal.
<i>Andreas-Moses, et al. v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.</i>	17-cv-2019-Orl-37KRS	M.D. Fla.
<i>Anger v. Accretive Health d/b/a Medical Financial Solutions</i>	14-cv-12864	E.D. Mich.
<i>Arthur v. Sallie Mae, Inc.</i>	10-cv-00198-JLR	W.D. Wash.
<i>Atkins v. Nat'l. General Ins. Co., et al.</i>	16-2-04728-4	Wash. Super. Ct.
<i>Atl. Ambulance Corp. v. Cullum and Hitti</i>	MRS-L-264-12	N.J. Super. Ct.
<i>Backer Law Firm, LLC v. Costco Wholesale Corp.</i>	15-cv-327 (SRB)	W.D. Mo.
<i>Barclays Dark Pool Sec. Litig.</i>	14-cv-5797 (VM)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Belanger v. RoundPoint Mortgage Servicing</i>	17-cv-23307-MGC	S.D. Fla.
<i>Beltran, et al. v. InterExchange, et al.</i>	14-cv-3074	D. Colo.
<i>Bergman v. Thelen LLP</i>	08-cv-05322-LB	N.D. Cal.
<i>BlackRock Core Bond Portfolio, et al. v. Wells Fargo</i>	65687/2016	N.Y. Sup. Ct.
<i>Blocher v. Landry's Inc.</i>	14-cv-03213-MSS-JSS	M.D. Fla.
<i>Bollenbach Enters. Ltd. P'ship. v. Oklahoma Energy Acquisitions, et al.</i>	17-cv-00134	W.D. Okla.
<i>Briones v. Patelco Credit Union</i>	RG 16805680	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Brna v. Isle of Capri Casinos and Interblock USA, LLC</i>	17-cv-60144 (FAM)	S.D. Fla.
<i>Broussard, et al. v. Stein Mart, Inc.</i>	16-cv-03247	S.D. Tex.
<i>Browning v. Yahoo!</i>	C04-01463 HRL	N.D. Cal.
<i>Calvert v. Xcel Energy</i>	17-cv-02458-RBJ	D. Colo.
<i>Careathers v. Red Bull North America, Inc.</i>	13-cv-0369 (KPF)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Carmack, et al. v. Amaya Inc., et al.</i>	16-cv-1884	D.N.J.
<i>Castro v. Cont'l Airlines, Inc.</i>	14-cv-00169	C.D. Cal.

CASE NAME	CASE NUMBER	LOCATION
<i>Cecil v. BP America Prod. Co.</i>	16-cv-410 (RAW)	E.D. Okla.
<i>Chamblee, et al. v. TerraForm Power, Inc.</i>	16 MD 2742 (PKC)(AJP)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Chanve c. E.I. Du Pont De Nemours</i>	16-cv-00376-MAC-ZJH	E.D. Tex.
<i>Chavez v. Our Lady of Lourdes Hosp.</i>	12-2-50575-9	Wash. Sup. Ct.
<i>Chester v. The TJX Cos., Inc., et al.</i>	15-cv-01437	C.D. Cal.
<i>Chieftain Royalty Co., et al. v. Marathon Oil Co.</i>	17-cv-334	E.D. Okla.
<i>Chieftain Royalty Co. v. XTO Energy, Inc.</i>	11-cv-00029-KEW	E.D. Okla.
<i>Cline, et al. v. TouchTunes Music Corp.</i>	14-CIV-4744 (LAK)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Cobell v. Salazar</i>	96-cv-1285 (TFH)	D.D.C.
<i>Common Ground Healthcare Coop. v. The United States</i>	17-877C	F.C.C.
<i>Connolly v. Umpqua Bank</i>	C15-517 (TSZ)	W.D. Wash.
<i>Corona et al., v. Sony Pictures Entm't Inc.</i>	14-CV-09600-RGK-E	C.D. Cal.
<i>Courtney v. Avid Tech., Inc.</i>	13-cv-10686-WGY	D. Mass.
<i>Davis v. Carfax, Inc.</i>	CJ-04-1316L	D. Okla.
<i>Dearth v. Hartford Fire Insurance Co.</i>	16-cv-1603-Orl-37LRH	M.D. Fla.
<i>DeFrees, et al. v. John C. Kirkland, et al. and U.S. Aerospace, Inc.</i>	CV 11-04574	C.D. Cal.
<i>del Toro Lopez v. Uber Technologies, Inc.</i>	17cv-06255-YGR	N.D. Cal.
<i>Delkener v. Cottage Health System, et al.</i>	30-2016-847934 (CU) (NP) (CXC)	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>DeMarco v. AvalonBay Communities, Inc.</i>	15-cv-00628-JLL-JAD	D.N.J.
<i>Diaz, et al. v. Lost Dog Pizza, LLC</i>	17-cv-02228-WJM-NYW	D. Colo.
<i>Dixon et al. v. Zabka et al.</i>	11-cv-982	D. Conn.
<i>Djoric v. Justin Brands, Inc.</i>	BC574927	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Doan v. State Farm General Ins. Co.</i>	1-08-cv-129264	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Doughtery v. QuickSIUS, LLC</i>	15-cv-06432-JHS	E.D. Pa.
<i>Dover et al. v. British Airways, PLC (UK)</i>	12-cv-5567	E.D.N.Y.
<i>Dozier v. Club Ventures Investments LLC</i>	17BK10060	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Easley v. The Reserves Network, Inc.</i>	16-cv-544	N.D. Ohio
<i>Edwards v. Hearst Communications, Inc.</i>	15-cv-9279 (AT) (JLC)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>EEOC v. Patterson-UTI Drilling Co. LLC</i>	5-cv-600 (WYD) (CBS)	D. Colo.
<i>Erica P. John Fund, Inc. v. Halliburton Co.</i>	02-cv-1152	N.D. Tex.

CASE NAME	CASE NUMBER	LOCATION
<i>Espenshade v. Wilcox & Wilcox</i>	BC647489	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Essex v. The Children's Place, Inc.</i>	15-cv-5621	D.N.J.
<i>Expedia Hotel Taxes & Fees Litig.</i>	05-2-02060-1 (SEA)	Wash. Super. Ct.
<i>Family Medicine Pharmacy LLC v. Impax Laboratories, Inc.</i>	17-cv-53	S.D. Ala.
<i>Family Medicine Pharmacy LLC v. Trxade Group Inc.</i>	15-cv-00590-KD-B	S.D. Ala.
<i>Farmer v. Bank of Am.</i>	11-cv-00935-OLG	W.D. Tex.
<i>Finerman v. Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc.</i>	14-cv-1154-J-32MCR	M.D. Fla.
<i>Fitzgerald, as Trustee v. Lime Rock Resources</i>	CJ-2017-31	Okla. Dist.
<i>Fosbrink v. Area Wide Protective, Inc.</i>	17-cv-1154-T-30CPT	M.D. Fla.
<i>Fresno County Employees Retirement Association, et al. v. comScore Inc.</i>	16-cv-1820 (JGK)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Frost v. LG Elec. MobileComm U.S.A., Inc.</i>	37-2012-00098755-CU-PL-CTL	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>FTC v. Consumerinfo.com</i>	SACV05-801 AHS (MLGx)	C.D. Cal.
<i>Gervasio et al. v. Wawa, Inc.</i>	17-cv-245 (PGS) (DEA)	D.N.J.
<i>Gormley v. magicJack Vocaltec Ltd., et al.</i>	16-cv-1869	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Gragg v. Orange Cab Co., Inc. and RideCharge, Inc.</i>	CV 12-576 RSL	W.D. Wash.
<i>Granados v. County of Los Angeles</i>	BC361470	Cal. Super., Ct.
<i>Hahn v. Hanil Dev., Inc.</i>	BC468669	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Hanks v. The Lincoln Life & Annuity Co. of New York, et al.</i>	16-cv-6399 PKC	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Harris, et al. v. Amgen, Inc., et al.</i>	CV 07-5442 PSG (PLAx)	C.D. Cal.
<i>Harrison v. Strategic Experiential Group</i>	RG16 807555	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Health Republic Ins. Co. v. The United States</i>	16-259C	F.C.C.
<i>Hernandez, et al. v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.</i>	05-cv-1070 (DOC) (MLGx)	C.D. Cal.
<i>Hines v. CBS Television Studios, et al.</i>	17-cv-7882 (PGG)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>Hopwood v. Nuance Commc'n, Inc.</i>	4:13-cv-02132-YGR	N.D. Cal.
<i>Howard v. Southwest Gas Corp.</i>	18-cv-01035-JAD-VCF	D. Nev.
<i>Howell v. Checkr, Inc.</i>	17-cv-4305	N.D. Cal.
<i>Huntzinger v. Suunto Oy and Aqua Lung America, Inc.</i>	37-2018-27159 (CU) (BT) (CTL)	Cal. Super. Ct.

CASE NAME	CASE NUMBER	LOCATION
<i>In re Air Cargo Shipping Services Antitrust Litig.</i>	06-md-1775 (JG) (VVP)	E.D.N.Y.
<i>In re Akorn, Inc. Sec. Litig.</i>	15-c-1944	N.D. Ill.
<i>In re Am. Express Fin. Advisors Sec. Litig.</i>	04 Civ. 1773 (DAB)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re AMR Corp., et al. (American Airlines Bankruptcy)</i>	1-15463 (SHL)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re Auction Houses Antitrust Litig.</i>	00-648 (LAK)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re AudioEye, Inc. Sec. Litig.</i>	15-cv-163 (DCB)	D. Ariz.
<i>In re Broiler Chicken Antitrust Litig.</i>	16-cv-08637	N.D. Ill.
<i>In re Classmates.com</i>	C09-45RAJ	W.D. Wash.
<i>In re ConAgra Foods Inc.</i>	11-cv-05379-CJC-AGR	C.D. Cal.
<i>In re CRM Holdings, Ltd. Sec. Litig.</i>	10-cv-00975-RPP	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re General Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litig.</i>	2543 (MDL)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re Global Tel*Link Corp. Litig.</i>	14-CV-5275	W.D. Ark.
<i>In re GoPro, Inc. Shareholder Litig.</i>	CIV537077	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>In re Guess Outlet Store Pricing</i>	JCCP No. 4833	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>In re Initial Public Offering Sec. Litig. (IPO Sec. Litig.)</i>	No. 21-MC-92	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re Intuit Data Litig.</i>	15-CV-1778-EJD	N.D. Cal.
<i>In re Legacy Reserves LP Preferred Unitholder Litig.</i>	2018-225 (JTL)	Del. Chancery
<i>In re LIBOR-Based Financial Instruments Antitrust Litig.</i>	11-md-2262 (NRB)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re MyFord Touch Consumer Litig.</i>	13-cv-3072 (EMC)	N.D. Cal.
<i>In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010</i>	2179 (MDL)	E.D. La.
<i>In re PHH Lender Placed Ins. Litig.</i>	12-cv-1117 (NLH) (KMW)	D.N.J.
<i>In re Polyurethane Foam Antitrust Litig.</i>	10-md-196 (JZ)	N.D. Ohio
<i>In re Processed Egg Prod. Antitrust Litig.</i>	08-MD-02002	E.D. Pa.
<i>In re Resonant Inc. Sec. Litig.</i>	15-cv-1970 (SJO) (MRW)	C.D. Cal.
<i>In re Stryker Rejuvenate and ABG II Hip Implant Products Liability Litig.</i>	13-md-2441	D. Minn.
<i>In Re SunTrust Banks, Inc. ERISA Litig.</i>	08-cv-03384-RWS	N.D. Ga.
<i>In re Tenet Healthcare Corp. Sec.</i>	CV-02-8462-RSWL (Rzx)	C.D. Cal.
<i>In re The Engle Trust Fund</i>	94-08273 CA 22	Fla. 11th Cir. Ct.

CASE NAME	CASE NUMBER	LOCATION
<i>In re Unilife Corp. Sec. Litig.</i>	16-cv-3976 (RA)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re Washington Mutual Inc. Sec. Litig.</i>	8-md-1919 (MJP)	W.D. Wash.
<i>In re Webloyalty.com, Inc., Mktg. and Sales Practices Litig.</i>	06-11620-JLT	D. Mass.
<i>In re Wholesale Grocery Products Antitrust Litig.</i>	9-md-2090 (ADM) (TNL)	D. Minn.
<i>In re Williams Sec. Litig.</i>	02-CV-72-SPF (FHM)	N.D. Okla.
<i>In re Worldcom, Inc. Sec. Litig.</i>	2-CIV-3288 (DLC)	S.D.N.Y.
<i>In re Yahoo! Inc. Sec. Litig.</i>	17-cv-373	N.D. Cal.
<i>Ivery v. RMH Illinois, LLC and RMH Franchise Holdings, Inc.</i>	17-CIV-1619	N.D. Ill.
<i>Jerome, et al. v. Elan 99, LLC</i>	2018-02263	Tx. Dist. Ct.
<i>Jeter, et al. v. Bullseye Energy, Inc., et al.</i>	12-cv-411 (TCK) (PJC)	N.D. Okla.
<i>Johnson, et al. v. MGM Holdings, Inc., et al.</i>	17-cv-00541	W.D. Wash.
<i>Jordan v. Things Remembered, Inc.</i>	114CV272045	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Kellgren, et al. v. Petco Animal Supplies, Inc., et al.</i>	13-cv-644 (L) (KSC)	S.D. Cal.
<i>Kissel v. Code 42 Software Inc., et al.</i>	SACV 15-1936 -JLS (KES)	C.D. Cal.
<i>Konecky v Allstate</i>	CV-17-10-M-DWM	D. Mont.
<i>Krueger v. Ameriprise Fin., Inc.</i>	11-cv-02781 (SRN/JSM)	D. Minn.
<i>Lindsay v. Cutter Wireline Service, Inc.</i>	7-cv-01445 (PAB) (KLM)	D. Colo.
<i>Linneman, et al., v. Vita-Mix Corp., et al.</i>	15-cv-748	S.D. Ohio
<i>Lion Biotechnologies Sec. Litig.</i>	17-cv-02086-SI	N.D. Cal.
<i>Liotta v. Wolford Boutiques, LLC</i>	16-cv-4634	N.D. Ga.
<i>Lippert v. Baldwin</i>	10-cv-4603	N.D. Ill.
<i>Lloyd v. CVB Financial Corp, et al.</i>	10-cv-6256 (CAS)	C.D. Cal.
<i>Loblaw Card Program</i>	Remediation Program	
<i>Martinez v. Rial de Minas, Inc., et al.</i>	16-cv-01947	D. Colo.
<i>McClellan v. Chase Home Fin.</i>	12-cv-01331-JGB-JEM	C.D. Cal.
<i>McFarland v. Swedish Medical Center</i>	18-2-02948-1 SEA	Wash. Super. Ct.
<i>McGann, et al. v. Schnuck Markets Inc.</i>	1322-CC00800	Mo. Cir. Ct.
<i>McKibben, et al. v. McMahon, et al.</i>	14-2171 (JGB) (SP)	C.D. Cal.
<i>McKnight Realty Co. v. Bravo Arkoma, LLC and Bravo Natural Resources</i>	17-CIV-00308 (KEW)	E.D. Okla.

CASE NAME	CASE NUMBER	LOCATION
McNeal v. AccentCare, Inc.	15cv03304	N.D. Cal.
McNeill v. Citation Oil & Gas Corp.	17-CIV-121 (KEW)	E.D. Okla.
McWilliams v. City of Long Beach	BC361469	Cal. Super. Ct.
Moeller v. Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc., d/b/a Condé Nast	15-cv-05671 (NRB)	S.D.N.Y.
Mojica, et al. v. Securus Technologies, Inc.	14-CV-5258	W.D. Ark.
Molnar v. 1-800-Flowers Retail, Inc.	BC 382828	Cal. Super. Ct.
Monteleone v. The Nutro Co.	14-cv-00801-ES-JAD	D.N.J.
Morel v. Lions Gate Entm't Inc.	16-cv-1407 (JFC)	S.D.N.Y.
Muir v. Early Warning Services, LLC	16-cv-00521	D.N.J.
Mylan Pharm., Inc. v. Warner Chilcott Pub. Ltd.	12-3824	E.D. Pa.
Nasseri v. Cytosport, Inc.	BC439181	Cal. Super. Ct.
Nesbitt v. Postmates, Inc.	CGC-15-547146	Cal. Super. Ct.
New Orleans Tax Assessor Project	Tax Assessment Program	
NMPA Late Fee Program Groups I-IVA	Remediation Program	CRB
Nozzi v. Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles	CV 07-0380 PA (FFMx)	C.D. Cal.
Nwabueza v. AT&T	C 09-01529 SI	N.D. Cal.
O'Donnell v. Financial American Life Ins. Co.	14-cv-01071	S.D. Ohio
Ortez et al. v. United Parcel Service, Inc.	17-cv-01202 (CMA) (SKC)	D. Colo.
Paggos v. Resonant, Inc. et al.	15-cv-01970-SJO	C.D. Cal.
Palazzolo, et al. v. Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV, et al.	16-cv-12803	E.D. Mich.
Parker v. Time Warner Entm't Co. L.P.	239 F.R.D. 318	E.D.N.Y.
Parmelee v. Santander Consumer USA Holdings Inc., et al.	16-cv-783-K	N.D. Tex.
Pickett v. Simos Insourcing Solutions Corp.	17-cv-01013	N.D. Ill.
Pierce, et al. v Anthem Ins. Cos., Inc.	15-cv-00562-TWP-TAB	S. D. Ind.
Podawiltz v. Swisher Int'l, Inc.	16CV27621	Or. Cir. Ct.
Press, et al. v. J. Crew Group, Inc., et al.	56-2018-512503 (CU) (BT) (VTA)	Cal. Super. Ct.
Purcell v. United Propane Gas, Inc.	14-CI-729	Ky. 2nd Cir.
Reirdon v. Cimarex Energy Co.	16-CIV-113 (KEW)	E.D. Okla.

CASE NAME	CASE NUMBER	LOCATION
Rice v. Insync	30-2014-00701147-CU-NP-CJC	Cal. Super. Ct.
Rich v. EOS Fitness Brands, LLC	RIC1508918	Cal. Super. Ct.
Roman v. Antelope Valley Newspapers, Inc.,	BC382639	Cal. Super. Ct.
Rotatori v. TGI Fridays	14-0081-B	Mass. Super.
Rozeboom v. Dietz & Watson	17-cv-01266-RAJ	W.D. Wash.
Ruppel v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc.	16-cv-2444 (KMK)	S.D.N.Y.
Saccoccio v. JP Morgan Chase	13-cv-21107	S.D. Fla.
San Antonio Fire & Police Pension Fund v. Dole Food Co., Inc. et al.	15-cv-1140 (LPS)	E.D. Del.
Sanders v The CJS Solutions Group, LLC	17-cv-03809	S.D.N.Y.
Schlesinger, et al. v. Ticketmaster	BC304565	Cal. Super. Ct.
Schourup v. Private Label Nutraceuticals, LLC, et al.	2015cv01026	C.D. Cal.
Schwartz v. Intimacy in New York, LLC	13-cv-5735 (PGG)	S.D.N.Y.
Schwartz v. Opus Bank, et al.	16-cv-7991 (AB) (JPR)	C.D. Cal.
Soderstrom v. MSP Crossroads Apartments LLC	16-cv-233 (ADM) (KMM)	D. Minn.
Solano v. Amazon Studios LLC	17-cv-01587 (LGS)	S.D.N.Y.
Soto v. Diakon Logistics (Delaware), Inc.	08-cv-33-L(WMC)	S.D. Cal.
Steele v. PayPal, Inc.	05-CV-01720 (ILG) (VV)P	E.D.N.Y.
Stillman v. Clermont York Assocs. LLC	603557/09E	N.Y. Sup. Ct.
Stretch v. State of Montana	DV-04-713 (A)	Mont. 11th Dist. Ct.
Strickland v. Carrington Mortgage Services, LLC, et al.	16-cv-25237	S.D. Fla.
Sudunagunta, et al. v. NantKwest, Inc., et al	16-cv-01947-MWF-JEM	C.D. Cal.
Sullivan, et al. v Wenner Media LLC	16-cv-00960-JTN-ESC	W.D. Mich.
Szafarz v. United Parcel Service, Inc.	SUCV2016-2094-BLS2	Mass. Super. Ct.
Terrell v. Costco Wholesale Corp.	16-2-19140-1-SEA	Wash. Super. Ct.
The City of Los Angeles, et al. v. Bankrate, Inc. et al.	14-cv-81323 (DMM)	S.D. Fla.
The People of the State of New York v. Steven Croman, et al.	450545/2016	N.Y. Sup. Ct.
Tkachyk v. Traveler's Ins., et al.	16-28-m (DLC)	D. Mont.

CASE NAME	CASE NUMBER	LOCATION
<i>T-Mobile Remediation Program</i>	Remediation Program	
<i>Tolliver v. Avvo, Inc.</i>	16-2-5904-0 (SEA)	Wash. Super. Ct.
<i>Townes, IV v. Trans Union, LLC</i>	04-1488-JJF	D. Del.
<i>Tyus v. General Info. Solutions LLC</i>	2017CP3201389	S.C. C.P.
<i>United States of America v. City of Chicago</i>	16-c-1969	N.D. Ill.
<i>United States of America v. Consolidated City of Jacksonville</i>	170-17M-393	U.S. D.O.J.
<i>United States of America v. Greyhound Lines, Inc.</i>	16-67-RGA	D. Del.
<i>United States v. The City of Austin</i>	14-cv-00533-LY	W.D. Tex.
<i>Viesse v. Saar's Inc.</i>	17-2-7783-6 (SEA)	Wash. Super. Ct.
<i>Wahl v. Yahoo! Inc. d/b/a Rivals.com</i>	17-cv-2745 (BLF)	N.D. Cal.
<i>Walton, et al. v. AT&T Services, Inc.</i>	15-cv-3653 (VC)	N.D. Cal.
<i>Weber v. KASA Delivery LLC</i>	16-2-13761-0 SEA	Wash. Super. Ct.
<i>WellCare Sec. Litig.</i>	07-cv-01940-VMC-EAJ	M.D. Fla.
<i>Williams et al. v. Naples Hotel Group, LLC</i>	18-cv-422-Orl-37-DCI	M.D. Fla.
<i>Williams, et al. v. Weyerhaeuser Co.</i>	995787	Cal. Super. Ct.
<i>Wornicki v. Brokerpriceopinion.com, Inc.</i>	13-cv-03258 (PAB) (KMT)	D. Colo.
<i>Wright v. Lyft, Inc.</i>	14-cv-00421-BJR	W.D. Wash.

IV.

JUDICIAL RECOGNITION

Courts have favorably recognized Ms. Keough's work as outlined by the sampling of judicial comments from her programs at JND.

1. Judge Barbara Jacobs Rothstein

Wright v. Lyft, Inc., (May 29, 2019)

No. 17-cv-23307-MGC 14-cv-00421-BJR (W.D. Wash.)

The Court also finds that the proposed method of distributing relief to the class is effective. JND Legal Administration ("JND"), an experienced claims administrator, undertook a robust notice program that was approved by this Court...

2. Judge Jonathan Goodman

Belanger v. RoundPoint Mortgage Servicing, (March 28, 2019)

No. 17-cv-23307-MGC (S.D. Fla.):

Class Counsel has filed with the Court a declaration from Jennifer M. Keough, Chief Executive Officer at JND Legal Administration, the independent third-party Settlement Administrator for the Settlement, establishing that the Mail Notice, Claim Form, and Claim Form Instructions were mailed to Noticed Class Members on December 12, 2018; the Settlement Website and IVR toll-free telephone number system were established on December 12, 2018; internet advertising was published beginning December 14, 2018; and the Publication Notice was published on January 7, 2019. Adequate Class Notice was given to the Noticed Class Members in compliance with the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order.

3. Honorable P. Kevin Castel

Hanks v. The Lincoln Life & Annuity Co. of New York, et al., (April 23, 2019)

No. 16-cv-6399 PKC (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court approves the form and contents of the Short-Form Notice and Long-Form Notice (collectively, the "Notices") attached as Exhibits A and B, respectively, to the

Declaration of Jennifer M. Keough, filed on April 2, 2019, at Docket No. 120...The form and content of the notices, as well as the manner of dissemination described below, therefore meet the requirements of Rule 23 and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto...the Court approves the retention of JND Legal Administration LLC ("JND") as the Notice Administrator.

4. Judge Cormac J. Carney

In re ConAgra Foods Inc, (April 4, 2019)

No. 11-cv-05379-CJC-AGR (C.D. Cal.):

The bids were submitted to Judge McCormick, who ultimately chose JND Legal Administration to propose to the Court to serve as the settlement administrator. (Id. ¶ 65.) In addition to being selected by a neutral third party, JND Legal Administration appears to be well qualified to administer the claims in this case... The Court appoints JND Legal Administration as Settlement Administrator... JND Legal Administration will reach class members through a consumer media campaign, including a national print effort in People magazine, a digital effort targeting consumers in the relevant states through Google Display Network and Facebook, newspaper notice placements in the Los Angeles Daily News, and an internet search effort on Google. (Keough Decl. ¶ 14.) JND Legal Administration will also distribute press releases to media outlets nationwide and establish a settlement website and toll-free phone number. (Id.) The print and digital media effort is designed to reach 70% of the potential class members. (Id.) The newspaper notice placements, internet search effort, and press release distribution are intended to enhance the notice's reach beyond the estimated 70%. (Id.)

5. Honorable William J. McGovern, III, J.S.C.

Atl. Ambulance Corp. v. Cullum and Hitti, (March 29, 2019)

No. MRS-L-264-12 (N.J. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the manner and form of notice set forth in the Settlement Agreement (Class Notice) was provided to the Settlement Class Members

and Settlement Sub-class Members by JND Legal Administration, the Court-appointed Administrator of the Settlement...The Class Notice satisfied the requirements of due process and R. 4:32-2 and constitutes the best practicable notice under the circumstances.

6. Judge Steven P. Shreder

Chieftain Royalty Co., et al. v. Marathon Oil Co., (March 8, 2019)
No. 17-cv-334 (E.D. Okla.):

The Court also approves the efforts and activities of the Settlement Administrator, JND Legal Administration, and the Escrow Agent, Signature Bank, in assisting with certain aspects of the administration of the Settlement, and directs them to continue to assist Class Representatives in completing the administration and distribution of the Settlement in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, this Judgment, any Plan of Allocation approved by the Court, and the Court's other orders.

7. Judge Thomas S. Zilly

Connolly v. Umpqua Bank, (February 28, 2019)
No. C15-517 (TSZ) (W.D. Wash.):

Notice of the proposed class action settlement and of the final approval hearing scheduled for February 21, 2019, was sent to all members of the Class in the manner described in the Declaration of Jennifer M. Keough, the Chief Executive Officer of JND Legal Administration, which is the Settlement Administrator for this matter... the methods of transmitting notices to class members, along with the maintenance of a dedicated website, were the best notice practicable under the circumstances and comported with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

8. Judge Kathleen M. Daily

Podawiltz v. Swisher Int'l, Inc., (February 7, 2019)

No. 16CV27621 (Or. Cir. Ct.):

The Court appoints JND Legal Administration as settlement administrator...The Court finds that the notice plan is reasonable, that it constitutes due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, and that it meets the requirements of due process, ORCP 32, and any other applicable laws.

9. Honorable Robert W. Lehrburger

Hines v. CBS Television Studios, et al., (February 5, 2019)

No. 17-cv-7882 (PGG) (S.D.N.Y.):

Class Members were provided with the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Court further finds that the Notice and its distribution comported with all constitutional requirements, including those of due process. No Class Member opted out of or objected to the Settlement. Moreover, approximately 57% of Class Members returned the Claim form, which represents a substantial response from the Settlement Class...On August 24, 2018 the Court preliminary appointed JND as the Settlement Claims Administrator in this action. JND is an experienced administrator of Class Action settlements nationwide.

10. Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald

In re LIBOR-Based Financial Instruments Antitrust Litig., (December 20, 2018)

No. 11-md-2262 (NRB) (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court hereby finds that the forms and methods of notifying the Lender Class of the Settlements and their terms and conditions met the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules; constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and constituted due and sufficient notice to all Lender Class Members entitled thereto of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the Settlements and Plan of Distribution.

11. Judge Kimberly E. West

Reirdon v. Cimarex Energy Co., (December 18, 2018)

No. 16-CIV-113 (KEW) (E.D. Okla.):

The Court further finds that due and proper notice, by means of the Notice and Summary Notice, was given to the Settlement Class in conformity with the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order...The Court also approves the efforts and activities of the Settlement Administrator, JND Legal Administration, and the Escrow Agent, Signature Bank, in assisting with certain aspects of the administration of the Settlement, and directs them to continue to assist Class Representative in completing the administration and distribution of the Settlement in accordance with the Settlement Agreement, this Judgment, any Plan of Allocation approved by the Court, and the Court's other orders.

12. Honorable Kenneth J. Medel

Huntzinger v. Suunto Oy and Aqua Lung America, Inc., (December 14, 2018)

No. 37-2018-27159 (CU) (BT) (CTL) (Cal. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and the Notice Program implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons within the definition of the Class and fully complied with the due process requirement under all applicable statutes and laws and with the California Rules of Court.

13. Judge Mark H. Cohen

Liotta v. Wolford Boutiques, LLC, (November 30, 2018)

No. 16-cv-4634 (N.D. Ga.):

The Notice Program included written mail notice via post-card pursuant to addresses determined from a look-up on the telephone numbers using a historic look-up process designed to identify the owner of the relevant telephone numbers on July 7, 2016 and September 2, 2016. Keough Decl. ¶¶ 3-4. The Claims Administrator used multiple databases to determine addresses and names of the cellular telephone owners at the time the text messages were sent. Keough Decl. ¶ 3. The Parties'

filed evidence that the Claims Administrator provided notice in conformance with the Notice Program approved by the Court. Id. ¶ 4 & Ex. A; Settlement Agreement § C.4; Prelim. Approval Order at 16-17. This notice constituted the most effective and best notice practicable under the circumstances of the Settlement Agreement and the fairness hearing. The notice constituted due and sufficient notice for all other purposes to all persons entitled to receive notice.

14. Judge Kimberly E. West

Cecil v. BP America Prod. Co., (November 19, 2018)

No. 16-cv-410 (RAW) (E.D. Okla.):

The form, content, and method of communicating the Notice of Settlement, together with the class settlement website referred to therein: (i) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (ii) constituted notice reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise potential Class Members of the pendency of the Litigation, the proposed Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement Agreement and resulting Settlement, their right to object to the same of any part thereof, and their right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing; (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to such notice; and (iv) met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, the Due Process protection of the State of Oklahoma, and any other applicable law.

15. Honorable Thomas M. Durkin

In re Broiler Chicken Antitrust Litig., (November 16, 2018)

No. 16-cv-8637 (N.D. Ill.):

The notice given to the Class, including individual notice to all members of the Class who could be identified through reasonable efforts, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Said notice provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rules 23(c)(2) and 23(e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

16. Honorable Beth Labson Freeman

Wahl v. Yahoo! Inc. d/b/a Rivals.com, (November 15, 2018)

No. 17-cv-2745 (BLF) (N.D. Cal.):

The Settlement Class was provided with adequate notice of the settlement and an opportunity to object or opt out. The notice satisfied all applicable legal requirements, including those under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the United States Constitution.

17. Honorable Tanya Walton Pratt

Pierce, et al. v Anthem Ins. Cos., Inc., (November 13, 2018)

No. 15-cv-00562-TWP-TAB (S. D. Ind.):

The Court hereby finds and concludes that Notice and the Supplemental Notice was disseminated to members of the Settlement Class in accordance with the terms of the Agreement and that the Notice and its dissemination were in compliance with the Agreement and this Court's Preliminary Approval. The Court further finds and concludes that the Notice implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement constitutes the best practicable notice; is notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action, their right to accept, object to or exclude themselves from the proposed settlement and to appear at the fairness hearing; constitutes reasonable, due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and meets all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and any Rules of the Court.

18. Judge Maren E. Nelson

Granados v. County of Los Angeles, (October 30, 2018)

No. BC361470 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

JND's Media Notice plan is estimated to have reached 83% of the Class. The overall reach of the Notice Program was estimated to be over 90% of the Class. (Keough Decl., at ¶12.). Based upon the notice campaign outlined in the Keough

Declaration, it appears that the notice procedure was aimed at reaching as many class members as possible. The Court finds that the notice procedure satisfies due process requirements.

19. Judge Maren E. Nelson

McWilliams v. City of Long Beach, (October 30, 2018)

No. BC361469 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

It is estimated that JND's Media Notice plan reached 88% of the Class and the overall reach of the Notice Program was estimated to be over 90% of the Class. (Keough Decl., at ¶12.). Based upon the notice campaign outlined in the Keough Declaration, it appears that the notice procedure was aimed at reaching as many class members as possible. The Court finds that the notice procedure satisfies due process requirements.

20. Judge Cheryl L. Pollak

Dover et al. v. British Airways, PLC (UK), (October 9, 2018)

No. 12-cv-5567 (E.D.N.Y.), in response to two objections:

JND Legal Administration was appointed as the Settlement Claims Administrator, responsible for providing the required notices to Class Members and overseeing the claims process, particularly the processing of Cash Claim Forms...the overwhelmingly positive response to the Settlement by the Class Members, reinforces the Court's conclusion that the Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable.

21. Judge Edward J. Davila

In re Intuit Data Litig., (October 4, 2018)

No. 15-CV-1778-EJD (N.D. Cal.):

The Court appoints JND Legal Administration ("JND") to serve as the Settlement Administrator...The Court approves the program for disseminating notice to Class Members set forth in the Agreement and Exhibit A thereto (herein, the "Notice Program"). The Court approves the form and content of the proposed forms of notice, in the forms attached as Attachments 1 through 3 to Exhibit A to the Agreement. The

Court finds that the proposed forms of notice are clear and readily understandable by Class Members. The Court finds that the Notice Program, including the proposed forms of notice, is reasonable and appropriate and satisfies any applicable due process and other requirements, and is the only notice to the Class Members of the Settlement that is required.

22. Judge Lucy H. Koh

In re Yahoo! Inc. Sec. Litig., (September 7, 2018)

No. 17-cv-373 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court hereby finds that the forms and methods of notifying the Settlement Class of the Settlement and its terms and conditions: met the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(7) (added to the Exchange Act by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995); constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the Settlement and Plan of Allocation.

23. Judge Michael H. Watson

O'Donnell v. Financial American Life Ins. Co., (August 24, 2018)

No. 14-cv-01071 (S.D. Ohio):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and the notice methodology implemented pursuant to this Settlement Agreement (as evidenced by the Declaration of Settlement Administrator Keough, JND Legal Administration): (1) constituted the best practicable notice; (2) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the terms of the Proposed Settlement, the available relief, the release of claims, their right to object or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and their right to appear at the fairness hearing; (3) were reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (4) met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Class Action Fairness Act, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), the Rules of the Court, and any other applicable law.

24. Judge Timothy J. Corrigan

Finerman v. Marriott Ownership Resorts, Inc., (August 15, 2018)

No. 14-cv-1154-J-32MCR (M.D. Fla.):

Notice was given by Mail in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Class Notice, Claim Form, Preliminary Approval Order, Petition for Attorney's Fees, and Settlement Agreement (without exhibits) were also posted on the Settlement Website at www.cruisefaresettlement.com. These forms of class notice fully complied with the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and were due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice of the settlement of this lawsuit.

25. Honorable Kenneth J. Medel

Huntzinger v. Suunto Oy and Aqua Lung America, Inc., (August 10, 2018)

No. 37-2018-27159 (CU) (BT) (CTL) (Cal. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the notice to the Class Members regarding settlement of this Action, including the content of the notices and method of dissemination to the Class Members in accordance with the terms of Settlement Agreement, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constitute valid, due and sufficient notice to all Class Members, complying fully with the requirements of California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, California Civil Code § 1781, California Rules of Court Rules 3.766 and 3.769(f), the California and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable law.

26. Honorable Thomas M. Durkin

In re Broiler Chicken Antitrust Litig., (June 22, 2018)

No. 16-cv-8637 (N.D. Ill.):

The proposed notice plan set forth in the Motion and the supporting declarations comply with Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process as it constitutes the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice via mail and email

to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort. The direct mail and email notice will be supported by reasonable publication notice to reach class members who could not be individually identified.

27. Honorable Stanley R. Chesler

Muir v. Early Warning Services, LLC, (June 13, 2018)

No. 16-cv-00521 (D.N.J.):

Notice to the Class required by Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure has been provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice has been given in an adequate and sufficient manner; constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and satisfies Rule 23(e) and due process. The Court is informed the Mail Notice was sent by first class mail to approximately 211 Settlement Class Members by JND Legal Administration, the third-party Settlement Administrator.

28. Honorable Lewis A. Kaplan

Cline, et al. v. TouchTunes Music Corp., (May 24, 2018)

No. 14-CIV-4744 (LAK) (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program has been implemented by the Claims Administrator and Parties, and that such Notice Program, including of the utilized Notice Form, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and fully satisfied due process, the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable laws.

29. Judge Janet T. Neff

Sullivan, et al. v Wenner Media LLC, (May 22, 2018)

No. 16-cv-00960-JTN-ESC (W.D. Mich.):

The Settlement Administrator completed the delivery of Class Notice according to the terms of the Agreement. The Class Notice given by the Settlement Administrator to the Settlement Class, which set forth the principal terms of the Agreement and other matters, was the best practicable notice under the circumstances.

30. Honorable Otis D. Wright, II

Chester v. The TJX Cos., Inc., et al., (May 14, 2018)

No. 15-cv-1437 (C.D. Cal.):

... the Court finds and determines that the Notice to Class Members was complete and constitutionally sound, because individual notices were mailed and/or emailed to all Class Members whose identities and addresses are reasonably known to the Parties, and Notice was published in accordance with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice was the best notice practicable.

31. Honorable Susan J. Dlott

Linneman, et al., v. Vita-Mix Corp., et al., (May 3, 2018)

No. 15-cv-748 (S.D. Ohio):

JND Legal Administration, previously appointed to supervise and administer the notice process, as well as oversee the administration of the Settlement, appropriately issued notice to the Class as more fully set forth in the Agreement, which included the creation and operation of the Settlement Website and more than 3.8 million mailed or emailed notices to Class Members. As of March 27, 2018, approximately 300,000 claims have been filed by Class Members, further demonstrating the success of the Court-approved notice program.

32. Honorable David O. Carter

Hernandez/White v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc., (April 6, 2018)

No. 05-cv-1070 (C.D. Cal.):

The White Objectors and the Green Objectors argue that the notice and administration expenses are too high, contending that these expenses are duplicative of the costs incurred in connection with the 2009 Proposed Settlement and should have been paid by Class Counsel. (See Dkt. 1107 at 7; Dkt. 1112 at 10.) The Court finds, however, that the notice had significant value for the Class, resulting in over 200,000 newly approved claims—a 28% increase in the number of Class members who will receive claimed benefits—not including the almost 100,000

Class members who have visited the CCRA section of the Settlement Website thus far and the further 100,000 estimated visits expected through the end of 2019. (Dkt. 1114-1 at 3, 6). Furthermore, the notice and claims process is being conducted efficiently at a total cost of approximately \$6 million, or \$2.5 million less than the projected 2009 Proposed Settlement notice and claims process, despite intervening increases in postage rates and general inflation. In addition, the Court finds that the notice conducted in connection with the 2009 Proposed Settlement has significant ongoing value to this Class, first in notifying in 2009 over 15 million Class members of their rights under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (the ignorance of which for most Class members was one area on which Class Counsel and White Objectors' counsel were in agreement), and because of the hundreds of thousands of claims submitted in response to that notice, and processed and validated by the claims administrator, which will be honored in this Settlement.

33. Judge Maren E. Nelson

Djoric v. Justin Brands, Inc., (March 12, 2018)

No. BC574927 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

Based on the number of claims submitted the Court concludes that the notice was adequate and the best available means under the circumstances.

34. Judge Federico A. Moreno

Brna v. Isle of Capri Casinos and Interblock USA, LLC, (February 20, 2018)

No. 17-cv-60144 (FAM) (S.D. Fla.):

Class Counsel has filed with the Court a Declaration from JND Legal Administration, the independent third-party Settlement Administrator for the Settlement, establishing the Settlement Notice and Claim Form were delivered by email and mail to the class members on November 27, 2017 and December 4, 2017, the Settlement website was established on November 27, 2017, and Claim Forms were also available electronically on the website. Adequate notice was given to the Settlement Class Members in compliance with the Settlement Agreement and the preliminary approval order.

35. Honorable Percy Anderson

Nozzi, et al. v. Housing Authority for the City of Los Angeles, et al., (February 15, 2018)
No. CV 07-380 PA (FFMx) (C.D. Cal.):

The notice given in this case was reasonably calculated to reach the Damages Class... Finally, a notice was published in the L.A. Times for three consecutive weeks on August 18, 2017, August 25, 2017, and September 1, 2017, and a 30-day internet advertising campaign was launched on Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter to inform Class Members about the settlement. (Keough Decl. ¶ 12.) The Court therefore concludes that the notice procedures satisfied the requirements of Due Process and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e).

36. Judge Ann D. Montgomery

In re Wholesale Grocery Products Antitrust Litig., (November 16, 2017)
No. 9-md-2090 (ADM) (TNL) (D. Minn.):

Notice provider and claims administrator JND Legal Administration LLC provided proof that mailing conformed to the Preliminary Approval Order in a declaration filed contemporaneously with the Motion for Final Approval of Class Settlement. This notice program fully complied with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, satisfied the requirements of due process, is the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and adequate notice to the Class of the Settlement, Final Approval Hearing and other matters referred to in the Notice.

37. Honorable Robert S. Lasnik

Gragg v. Orange Cab Co., Inc. and RideCharge, Inc., (October 5, 2017)
No. C12-0576RSL (W.D. Wash.):

The Settlement Administrator completed the delivery of Class Notice according to the terms of the Agreement. The Class Notice given by the Settlement Administrator to the Settlement Class, which set forth the principal terms of the Agreement and other matters, was the best practicable notice under the circumstances...The Class Notice given to the Settlement Class Members satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the requirements of constitutional due process.

38. The Honorable Philip S. Gutierrez

Harris, et al. v. Amgen, Inc., et al., (April 4, 2017)

No. CV 07-5442 PSG (PLAx) (C.D. Cal.):

Class counsel retained JND to provide notice and administration services for this litigation. See generally Keough Decl. JND mailed 13,344 class action notices to class members by first-class mail on January 14, 2017. See Keough Decl., ¶ 6. If the mailings returned undeliverable, JND used skip tracing to identify the most updated addresses for class members. Id. To date, JND reports than only 179 notices are undeliverable. Id. ¶ 7. Moreover, as of March 21, 2017, the deadline for filing objections, JND had received no objections to the final settlement agreement. The lack of objections is an indicator that class members find the settlement to be fair, reasonable, and adequate.

39. Honorable Susan Illston

Allagas v. BP Solar Int'l, Inc., (December 22, 2016)

No. 14-cv-00560 (SI) (N.D. Cal.):

The complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation favors the Settlement, which provides meaningful and substantial benefits on a much shorter time frame than otherwise possible, and avoids risk to class certification and the Class's case on the merits...The Court appoints Jennifer Keough of JND Legal Administration to serve as the Independent Claims Administrator ("ICA") as provided under the Settlement.